THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JULY.

THE PARNELLITE Party in Ireland was so confident of the passing of their Home Rule Bill that materials for bonfires had been industriously piled up on mountain-tops, such as those of Mount Leinster and Slievenannoon, ready to blaze forth as soon as the tidings had reached the shores of Ireland. They will be utilised for other purposes now.

IT IS rumoured that the Queen applied to Lord Salisbury first, and Lord Hartington afterwards, to form a Government; but both declined, unless allowed to dissolve Parliament after winding up the necessary business. They recommended the Queen to allow Mr. Gladstone to dissolve Parliament.

THE DEFUNCT Home Rule Bill was attended by some curious coincidences. It was brought in by Mr. Gladstone in the year '86. The principal support he relied on for its passing was 86 Parnellites. It was thrown out on a date which, according to a common abbreviation, would be written 8-6-86.

THERE is a rumour to the effect that the Finance Committee, with its full strength of members, is expected to come down to Calcutta before the 15th instant, and is to be accommodated at the Bengal Secretariat building, where the members are to hold their meetings for the purpose of inquiring as to possible retrenchments in the public offices in Bengal. It is raining heavily now at Simla and nothing can be done at Annandale. Is it as bad at Masobra? If not, the Committee would be more pleasantly located there. It is too muggy now at Calcutta.

THE Queen has sent through her Commissioner at Balmoral a letter to the editor of *Bon Accord*, a weekly illustrated paper published in Aberdeen, expressing Her Majesty's pleasure upon reading a homely little poem published in that paper, entitled "The Noddtt to Me," and desiring to know the name of the author. The poem describes a wayside incident during the Queen's journey to Balmoral.

ONE of the most ingenious of recent inventions is a self-winding clock, which is now being exhibited in London. The invention is declared by independent opinion to be of practical utility, and great things are expected of the Company that is being formed to place it before the world. The self-winding clock will have the advantage of superior accuracy in time keeping, and in the case of clocks in public places this is a matter of great importance.

THE DARJEELING paper says:—"A few years ago *Darjeeling* was an undiscovered land to the professional beggar, and nothing in the shape of a beggar, beyond a dancing Lama, was to be met with. Now, however, whole beggars, blind beggars, lame beggars, and all sorts of beggars come, like people more blessed, to spend the summer on the hills, and are to be found all over the place, but specially in the bazaar, howling for alms. They are increasing in number year by year; and as they are growing a nuisance, the police should, we think, help them back to their homes with a gentle hint not to return again." The rascals! What business has Lazarus to taint the empyrean air of our gods? Some dismissed servants become beggars by force of circumstances; these should be sent down to Calcutta at the cost of —of—shall we say, the cost of their late employers.

MR. BRIGHT, it is said, is to be made an honorary D. C. L. at the ensuing Oxford Commemoration. There was a time in his life when Mr. Bright would probably have refused the distinction, as there was a period in the history of Oxford when it would certainly not have been offered to him. But minds change as well as institutions, and the veteran Quaker Liberal will doubtless accept the proffered honor in the same spirit in which it will be bestowed.

THE attendance at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition continues to beat all previous records. For the week ending June 12th, 159,715 persons visited it, and on Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday 140,000 did so, making a grand total of 1,010,629 for the five weeks the Exhibition had then been opened.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun* states that when the Rev. Seymour Guernsey was holding service in his little church at half-past seven p. m., the congregation was startled by a cry from the door, "Hallo, the church." One of the wardens went to the church door and soon returned, making the announcement that "a couple at the door wanted to get married in a powerful hurry." The Rev. Mr. Guernsey went to the door, and found there a lady and gentleman mounted on horses flecked with foam and blowing, as if from a long, hard gallop. They gave their names as Martin Mall and Sara Pixley. They exhibited a Washington County license, and asked the minister to marry them in haste. After some deliberation the Rev. Mr. Guernsey concluded to perform the ceremony. So, with the congregation of the church gathered around, the young couple joined hands without dismounting, and were made man and wife. The young groom breathed easier after the knot had been tied, and explained that the "ole gentleman," meaning Mr. Pixley, was not far behind, and that he had had a race of 30 miles in order to get his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Mall, without further delay or preparation, turned their horses' heads, started on the 30-mile return trip to their home in Washington County.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY.

THE Finance Committee prepares, it is said, a full and exact record of its proceedings, which is laid weekly before the Government. If the reports of the discussions and the resolutions adopted were sent to the newspapers for publication, it would be an advantage. The *Pioneer* says that "those who have the best means of judging are far from sharing the apprehensions that have been expressed as to the abortive results of the Committe's inquiries. It is even now quite certain that several very substantial economies will be effected. It is of scarcely less importance that a searching and impartial investigation should establish, as we imagine is likely to be the case, that in some branches of the administration the reforms already effected have left no room for further retrenchments."

A FRENCH physician has discovered what he declares to be a new disease, "Utremia," the pronounced symptom of which is an unconquerable aversion to getting out of bed in the morning. The disease is by no means confined to France.

AS AN illustration of the call made upon the resources of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it is mentioned that, on a recent day, the visitors consumed 50,000 rolls, 5,000 loaves of bread, and 50 tons of meat. We are not told what the consumption of "drink" totalled up to.

MR. GLADSTONE, in his manifesto to the electors of Midlothian, thus speaks of the so-called Unionists:—"Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny their title to it. In intention, indeed, we are all Unionists alike; but the Union which they refuse to modify is, in its present shape, a paper union obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not Unionists, but paper Unionists. A true union is to be tested by the sentiments of the human beings united. Tried by this criterion, we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782."

ACCORDING to the *Revue Scientifique*, the credit of discovering that zymotic diseases are due to germs belongs not to M. Pasteur or any of his contemporaries, but to a Dr. Goiffon, who died at Lyons more than a century and a half ago. Goiffon's work on the Origin of the Plague was published in 1721. He writes:—"Minute insects or worms alone can explain these diseases. It is true they are not visible; but it does not, therefore, follow that they are non-existent. It is only that our microscopes are not at present powerful enough to show them. We can easily imagine the existence of creatures which bear the same proportion to mites that mites bear to elephants. No other hypothesis can explain the facts. Neither the malign influence of the stars, nor terrestrial exhalations, nor miasmata, nor atoms, whether biting or burning, acid or bitter, could regain their vitality once they had lost it. If on the other hand, we admit the existence of minute living creatures, we understand how infection can be conveyed in a latent condition from one place to break out afresh in another."

A BUDDHIST Revival Society is to be formed in London under the presidency of Mr. Lane Fox, or Mr. Edwin Arnold. Colonel Strong (Bengal Infantry), now in Ceylon, will act as corresponding secretary.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

IN reference to the hypothecation of the properties of the Orleans Princes, it is interesting to know that most of them have been heavily encumbered by their owners. The Comte de Paris has mortgaged the Chateau d'Eu to the Credit Foncier for £120,000. The Chateau at Chantilly, the domain of Guise, and the house property of the Duc d' Aumale in the Faubourg Saint Honore, have also been mortgaged to the same Company for £500,000, while even the Duc de Chartres has borrowed £26,000 on his property at Paris and Deanville.

THE MOST important items in the Home Accounts of the Government of India—those for the 1884-85, which have just been printed—relate, of course, to the actual expenses of the India Office. The salaries of the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State, Members of Council, the Secretary's Secretaries and other Officers, &c., &c., came, during the year, to £137,458 5s. 7d. The Secretary of State, two Under-Secretaries of State, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Clerk of the Council, and the fifteen Members of Council pocketed between them £27,504 13s. 9d. Forty-seven officers and correspondence clerks drew over £35,600. The Accountant-General's Department, manned by forty-eight officers and clerks, cost over £14,600. The officers and clerks of the Store Department—some eighty-eight in all—drew £26,250 odd. Beside the salaries paid to these gentlemen, over £10,600 is put down to the pay of artificers and labourers employed in the Store Department. The miscellaneous officers employed at the India Office—including Librarians, a Legal Adviser, the Secretary of State's Private Secretary, Indian officer attached to the Intelligence Branch at the Horse Guards, the Registrar of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire, &c., &c. —cost over £11,640 during the year. A housekeeper, housemaids, and charwomen drew no less than £1,325 12s. 0d. Fourteen lakhs a year is no large sum to pay for so large a establishment. A pukka Nawab's household in olden times cost much more.

A LONDON correspondent of a contemporary writes: "On Saturday last there was the customary round of dinner-giving, each of the heads of departments entertaining a group of guests, more or less directly connected with their official duties. Mr. Gladstone, for example, entertained Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, just as if nothing particular were happening, and they were still colleagues on the Treasury Bench. In some circles, this would have been an embarassing incident; but I am told by one of the guests, who watched the scene with amused interest, that no one would have supposed, from the manner of the host, that a great gulf yawned between him and his two former friends,—a gulf in which both the Ministry and the Parliament will presently disappear. He talked a good deal with Lord Hartington, but was beaming and brisk in his intercourse with either."

IT APPEARS that Captain Hearsey, of Laidman *vs.* Hearsey fame, has solicited the sanction of the Viceroy to a prosecution of Sir Alfred Lyall on a charge of "writing, printing, publishing, and circulating a criminally false and maliciously wilful and untrue defamatory document concerning your petitioner."

EDITING a paper, says an *American Journal*, is a pleasant business—if you like it:

If it contains much political matter, people won't have it.
If the type is large, it don't contain much reading matter.
If we publish telegraph reports, they are nothing but lies.
If we omit them, we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.
If we have a few jokes, we are nothing but rattle-heads.
If we omit all jokes, we are nothing but fossils.
If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections.

If we give selections, we are lazy for not writing more, and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a complimentary notice, we are partial.

If we don't, we are cynical.

If we remain in office attending to our business, we are too proud to mingle with other fellows.

If we go out, we don't attend to our business.

THE PRINCIPAL commercial languages of the world are: English, spoken by 100,000,000 people; Russian 60,000,000; German, 50,000,000; Spanish, 60,000,000,; French, 40,000,000 and Italian by 28,000,000.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

THOSE Indian gentlemen, who will attend the seventh Oriental Congress at Vienna are, according to Dr. G. Buhler, to be provided with return-tickets from Bombay to Iristi at a reduced charge of Rs. 600.

A STEERABLE balloon, of colossal size, is being constructed in Berlin by its inventor, Herr Hermann Ganswindt. The object is to secure, by means of the great size of the Balloon, a swiftness of its own which will be so great as to exceed that of the strongest winds. After long observation, it has been found that the speed of the wind near the surface of the earth is not 12 metres per second, while the Ganswindt balloon is calculated for a speed of 14 to 15 metres. With this speed it is held to be quite practicable to steer the balloon.

UPPER Burma is to be divided into four Commissionerships:—Mandalay, Bhamo, Mingyan, and Chindwin.

THE largest clock ever known is that in the Cathedral at Strasburg. It is 100 feet long, thirty feet wide and fourteen feet deep, and has been in situ for 300 years.

INCREASING richness, a Madras correspondent telegraphs, is reported from the Mysore mine, the yield from which last month was 2,099½ ounces of gold from 954 tons of ore. The directors of the Company should send us a cheque for their advertisement.

THE young Emperor of China is said to be consumptive, and so serious is his condition understood to be that the question of succession is being freely discussed.

THE value of gold imported during the first two months of the current financial year, was Rs. 6121,883, and of that exported Rs. 18,69,702. The value of silver imported was Rs. 1,29,26,323 and of that exported Rs. 6,60,453.

THE Indian salt revenue during the first two months of the current financial year was Rs. 1,18,97,000 on 62,64,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 1,11,77,000 on 568,000 maunds during the corresponding period of last year.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Exchange on England to-day (July 9,) 1s. 4 29/32d.!! Every decline of a penny means a loss of one crore of rupees to the Indian Exchequer, from the State down to every European in India, civil or military, merchant or trader, a serious loss comes to the purse. Every one sees the grave consequence of such a state of things, but one has to read the reply of the Treasury to the Government of India's letter, and he will feel quite refreshed. The Treasury Lords have approached the celestial state of mind.

KING Theebaw's Golden Chariot has for some time been exhibited at the head-quarters of the Rangoon Artillery Volunteers, at a nominal charge of four annas. At the same time there have been on view the Golden Pali books said to be used by King Theebaw, whilst undergoing his novitiate as a *phoongyee*. But few of these, it is said. have ever been seen in Rangoon before, some being on sheets of copper, others on lacquered silk (supposed to be made from the once used *putsoes* of king Ming-don) whilst some are written on *parabiko*, or engraved on palm leaves. The Chariot and library will leave for England by the S. S. *Irrawaddy*.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of the new Maharajah of Indore, says:—To every European who has come in contact with him he has ever seemed possessed of qualities which peculiarly fit him for his present position. Educated under the late Mr. Aberigh Mackay at the Rajkumar College he has made good use of those abilities which stamped him long ago as the smartest student of his time. He is still a careful student, and with one exception—the Gaekwar of Baroda—is the best educated prince in India. For years past he has been under a European guardian—Captain Franks, now Political Secretary for the Indore State—who deserves no little credit for developing in him those manly qualities in which he also excels. He is a splendid shot, and possesses indomitable pluck. Take him all in all the Maharajah Shivajee Rao Holkar will not disappoint the hopes of a just and glorious rule that are now entertained of him by the Government of India and his friends.

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY.

Truth says that the Queen is desirous of arranging a marriage between Prince Henry of Prussia, the second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Princess Irene of Hesse, third daughter of the Grand Duke. Prince Henry, who is an officer in the German Navy, was born in 1862, and the Princess will be twenty next month. Prince Henry is a favourite with the Queen, who made him a G. C. B. when he visited her at Osborne some time back. The project does not meet with the approval of some of the most powerful personages at the Court of Berlin, who would prefer that the Prince should marry the Princess Alexandra, of Anhalt Dessau.

A WEALTHY bachelor has just died in St. Petersburg bequeathing his property in St. Petersburg and Moscow as well as his stock and investments to his nephew, though with curious provisos. Before he inherits any of the property the heir must give his word of honour that he will not smoke any longer either cigar, cigarette, or pipe, that he will never again play cards, and that within six months of the proving of the will he will marry, so that he may not die an old bachelor like the testator. Three executors have been appointed, and in case the heir refuses to comply with the conditions they have the right to appropriate the property and divide it among their children. The first two engagements have already been entered into by the heir, though with unwillingness; but the third proviso threatens to be insuperable.

SIR J. FERGUSSON, in the Committee of supply, called attention to the great and growing expense of the pension list of the Army. The increase in the number of officers of the higher ranks was altogether out of proportion to the number of men. In the years 1870, 1880, and 1885, respectively, the numbers of general officers on the establishment were 322, 456 and 440; the numbers of field officers were 1,698, 1,971 and 2,443; and the effective strength of the Army was 184,000, 161,000 and 188,000. This crowding of the higher ranks accompanied by compulsory retirement had an appaling effect upon the pension list. The total charge for pensions and gratuities was in 1855 £504,000; in 1860, £544,000; in 1870, £567,090; in 1880, £1,011,000; and in 1885, £1, 354,000. If the increase continued what should we come to? It had been estimated that the pensions would amount to a million by1902; yet this million was already exceeded. No country could afford to pension officers at this rate. Nothing like this system obtained in other countries. The enormous number of officers borne on the strength of the Army as compared with the armies of other countries called for attention.

THE following passage from Sydney Smith will amply repay perusal. The point of the passage under the present condition of things in India, is too apparent to need elucidation:—"There is a village(no matter where) in which the inhabatints, on one day in the year, sit down* to a dinner prepared at the common expense: by an extraordinary piece of tyranny, the inhabitants of three of the streets, about a hundred years ago, seized upon the inhabitants of the fourth street, bound them hand and foot, laid them upon their backs, and compelled them to look on while the rest were stuffing themselves with beef and beer: the next year, the inhabitants of the persecuted street (though they contributed an equal quota of the expense) were treated precisely in the same manner. The tyranny grew into a custom; and (as the manner of our nature is) it was considered as the most sacred of all duties to keep these poor fellows without their annual dinner: the village was so tenacious of this practice, that nothing could induce them to resign it; every enemy to it was looked upon as a disbeliever in Divine Providence, and any nefarious churchwarden who wished to succeed in his election, had nothing to do but to represent his antagonist as an abolitionist, in order to frustrate his ambition, endanger his life, and throw the village into a state of the most dreadful commotion. By degrees, however, the obnoxious street grew to be so well peopled and inhabitants so firmly united, that their oppressors, more afraid of injustice, were more disposed to be just. At the next dinner they are unbound, the year after allowed to sit upright, then a bit of bread and a glass of water; till at last, after a long series of concessions, they are emboldened to ask, in pretty plain term, that they may be allowed to sit down at the bottom of the table, and fill their bellies as well as the rest. Forthwith a general cry of shame and scandal. "Ten years ago, were you not laid upon your backs? Don't you remember what a great thing you thought it to get a piece of bread? How thankful you were for cheese-parings? Have you forgotten that memorable era, when the Lord of the manor interfered to obtain for you a slice of the public pudding? And now, with an audacity only equalled by your ingratitude, you have the impudence to ask for knives and forks, and to request, in terms too plain to be mistaken, that you may sit down to table with the rest, and be indulged even with beef and beer: there are not more than half-a-dozen dishes which we have reserved for ourselves: the rest has been thrown open to you in the utmost profusion; you have potatoes and carrots, suet dumplings, sops in the pan, and delicious toast and water, in incredible quantities. Beef, mutton, lamb, pork, and veal are ours; and if you were not the most restless and dissatisfied of human beings you would never think of aspiring to enjoy them."

SATURDAY, 17TH JULY.

MEETINGS are being held all over the Punjab in order to memorialise the Secretary of State for India for the extension of Sir Charles Aitchison's term of office. Enthusiastic meetings have already been held at Hushiarpore, and Batala, and it is probable that other stations will soon follow suit. Nothing like butter, even if it be rancid.

THE terrible destructive volcanic eruption, which has taken place in the hot lake district, in New Zealand, the gathering ground for tourists from all parts of the world, appears from the cablegrams appearing in the Melbourne papers to have been a frightful up-heaval of the earth's crust such as never been known since the discovery of New Zeland.

MR. R. G. BHANDARKAR, professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, has received a pressing invitation to attend the Oriental Congress which is to meet in a short time at Vienna, and there is every probability of his accepting the invitation.

THE breaks on the railway below Umballa extend over twelve miles, the line being breached in three or more places. The damage appears to be more serious than was at first supposed, for it is now said that it will be impossible to restore communication for some time. The mails meantime will have to go *via* Lahore and Ferozepore to Rewari. The waters having subsided a clearer idea of the damage has been obtained. It appears that one bridge of 10 spans, near Barara, has been wrecked, the girders being carried away by the flood, while about a mile and a half of embankment near it has been completely demolished. There is also a large gap between Mustafabad and Jagadhri, while for several miles the line is more or less damaged. The authorities are making every effort to restore communication but the district has also suffered severely, and local labour is hard to get for work on the line. A responsible postal officer has been dispatched from Simla to superintend the transmission of the mails which are now being passed over the breaks by carriers and ekkas. The efforts to carry the up-country overland mails through the flood to Saharanpore cost the life of a native mail agent, who was drowned in carrying out this duty.

THE Total number of deaths registered during the week ending 10th of July was 161 against 155 and 150 in the two preceding weeks and less than the corresponding week last year by 40. There were 6 deaths from cholera against 7 and 8 in the two preceding weeks. There was 1 death from small pox during the week. The deaths and fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 58 and 16 respectively against 48 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death rate was 19·3 per mille per annum against 23·8 the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1886-7.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday, 20th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Electric Discharges in Vacua, illustrated by Geissler's and Crookes's Tubes.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *22nd Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Laws of Sounds Produced in Pipes.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *23rd Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Oxygen and its Properties.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

July 17th, 1886.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886.

THE MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO AT HOWRAH.

THE excitement at Howrah on account of the election of its Municipal Chairman is at its highest. Already two public meetings, both largely attended, have been held in the local Town Hall, the gift of the Kundus of Mouri. At their last meeting, held on the 27th of June 1886, the residents of Howrah adopted a memorial which has since been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor and is awaiting his orders. In the infancy of Local Self-Government in this country, the imbroglio at Howrah can hardly be regarded to be a question of purely parochial interest. The principle invoked directly affects the future of Municipal Government in this province, and the ruling laid down by the Government of Bengal as regards one of the points of dispute is of wide application.

The facts of the case are simple enough. When the Bengal Municipal Act III of 1884, (B. C.) was passed, Howrah was one of those Municipalities that was not included in the black list. The privilege, therefore, of electing its Chairman from among the members of its board, was bestowed upon it. Without dwelling on the effort made by Mr. Buckland, the then Magistrate Chairman of Howrah, for inducing the legislature, while Act III of 1884 was still a Bill, to treat Howrah on an exceptional basis, we may observe that the exclusion of Howrah from the black list was hailed with delight by the friends of Self-Government in the country. With true British pertinacity that is unwilling to acknowledge a defeat another effort was made, during the Chairmanship of Mr. Grimley, to have Howrah treated especially. The intrigue, however, having been discovered in time, and Mr. Grimley professing to have a knowledge of its origin and progress, the objectionable paragraph praying for the transference of Howrah to the second schedule was omitted from the address presented by the Municipal Commissioners to Sir Rivers Thompson on the occasion of the latter's opening the Howrah Town Hall. The privilege, however, though it triumphed over opposition and intrigue, became a dead-letter so far as its exercise was concerned, for through some occult cause or other, on the passing of the Act, the Municipal Commissioners applied to Government to give them a master. This confession of incompetence to look after their own roads and drains on the part of the first Board under the Act in a place like Howrah, raised a storm of indignation in the country. On the transfer of Mr. Grimley from Howrah another opportunity presented itself for the exercise of the important privilege. The Municipal Commissioners, however, again abandoned that opportunity by applying to Government a *second* time for giving them an official Chairman. Their second Chairman, Mr. Carstairs, whose friendly attitude towards Local Self-Government was tested by his well-known *coup*, however unsuccessful against the Baidyabati Municipality as also by his effort, however unfortunate, to put down individualism and independence in the Howrah Board, by recommending the removal from the Commission of Babu G. C. Roy Chowdhry, was transferred from Howrah in March last. So enamoured had the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah become of the rule of official chairmen, or, rather, so complete was the influence over them of official chairmen, that the Commissioners had actually gone the length of urging on Government the advisability of permanently retaining Mr. Carstairs at Howrah to the complete disregard of all administrative interests. It would seem, however, that on the retirement of Mr. Carstairs from the chairmanship, the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah awoke to their senses. For the first time since the privilege was granted, a strong party amongst the Commissioners resolved to exercise it by electing Babu Upendra Chandra Mitter, B. L., a Commissioner of more than 10 years' standing and a Pleader of the High Court of more than 15 years' experience. At the meeting of April 7 there were three propositions before the Commissioners, (1) to apply to Government for appointing Mr. Westmacott, Magistrate of Howrah, as Chairman, (2) to elect Babu Upendra Chandra Mitter, B. L. and (3) to elect Mr. Forbes Mitchell, the Superintendent of the Seebpore Pottery works. On the motion of Mr. Mitchell being put to the vote, six Bengali Commissioners and one European voted for him. The proposition was declared to be lost. That for Babu Upendra Chundra Mitter then came up. Eleven Bengali Commissioners voted for him in addition to the six who had first voted for Mr. Mitchell, and who, on the defeat of their candidate, were certainly free to transfer their votes to whomsoever else they might choose. The number of votes, therefore, secured by Babu Upendra Chundra were altogether *seventeen*. When at last the substantive proposition for applying to Government came up, *eleven* votes were recorded in its favor including that of the Rev. Mr. Kitchen who had previously voted for Mr. Mitchell. Under the circumstances, Babu Upendra Chundra Mitter, B. L, was declared to have been elected.

The proceedings, as required by the law, were sent up to Government for confirmation. Red-tapeism requires that nothing should reach the head of the Government unless it passed through some subordinate hands. So the Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner, who had it in charge to transmit the proceedings to the Lieutenant-Governor, became actors of some consequence in the matter. Putting their wise heads together, and, as has since appeared, with the sanction of the Bengal Secretariat, they resolved to nullify the election of a Bengali Chairman for Howrah. Mr. Westmacott is nothing if not logical. The laws of the land may not have declared it, but, at any rate, the law of deductive reasoning as propounded in Aristotle and Bacon requires it that before the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah could bring in a proposition for the election of one of their own number, they should first have decided that other proposition, *viz.*, whether they should or should not apply to Government for a chairman. It was actually on such a flimsy pretext, one that would not, indeed, confound a five year old child, that Messrs. Westmacott and Lowis resolved to set aside the election that had already taken place. It took these functionaries of Government more than a month and fifteen days to discover this flaw. An additional argument for declaring the proceedings illegal was based on the fact of some of the Commissioners having been allowed "double votes," though really there was no such thing, as double voting, the votes having been given on two separate motions, and such as it was under the circumstances detailed, it is one which is daily resorted to in every Board of a deliberative character. On receipt of the Magisterial communication setting aside the election and calling upon the Commissioners to make a fresh election, adopting their proceedings to the laws of Baconian deduction, the inhabitants of Howrah met together and questioned Mr. Westmacott's law, urging their Commissioners to take competent legal opinion. The latter, however, were clearly unequal to the occasion, for they met on the 2nd of June next and quietly proceeded according to the *futwa* of their local *cazi*. The independent section of the Howrah Board threw out by a clear majority the proposition for applying to Government. The noodles, however, on the commission, seeing their favorite proposition rejected, immediately put forward the present Vice-Chairman as a candidate, although only a month before that gentleman had openly expressed his inability to discharge the duties of the superior office. The votes being equal for either candidate, the election was necessarily postponed.

Meanwhile the Resolutions adopted at the first public meeting of the inhabitants, having been forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, evoked an encouraging reply. The Lieutenant-Governor evinced a disposition to take the people into his confidence and, what was of greater importance to the public, forwarded to them the complete correspondence on the subject. Then was discovered for the first time the misrepresentations made by the Vice-Chairman in his letter to the Magistrate regarding the proceedings of April 7, and which had in all probability induced Government to withhold its sanction to the election. These are all of a grave character, and although the Vice-Chairman was promptly called upon by some of his colleagues to explain his conduct, no explanation has not yet been rendered. The inhabitants met for a second time and condemning the conduct of their Vice, adopted a memorial for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor and prayed for the confirmation of Babu Upendra Chandra Mitter's election. The memorialists have taken up a position that is almost unassailable. Disposing of in one word the first objection of Mr. Westmacott about which the Government of Bengal, to its credit, is discreetly silent, the memorialists take up the question of "double votes" and show that the election by the Metropolitan Corporation of its Vice-Chairman took place by means of the so called "double votes" and that that election, only a year and a half ago, had been confirmed by the present Government without a question. They further argued that even if the precedents they cite be, after only the lapse of a year and a half, regarded as obsolete, Babu Upendra Chandra Mitter had scored 11 votes against 10 in favor of the proposal to apply to Government and 6 in behalf of Mr. Mitchell. The Commissioners have meanwhile adjourned a fresh election, pending the disposal of the memorial by Sir Rivers Thompson. It is needless to speak of the counter-memorial got up by the Vice-Chairman and his party praying *ad misericordian* for the transference of Howrah to the black list. The evils of an interregnum on which the Vice-Chairman and his followers dwell are, no doubt, real, but it is the Vice-Chairman's business who is responsible for them, for at the meeting of June 6 when for a second time there was a tie in the votes, the Vice-Chairman instead of terminating the agitation by giving his casting vote *for* Babu Upendra Chandra Mitter, kept the controversy open by giving that exceptional vote *against* his rival on the chance of securing his own election at a subsequent meeting.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

THE *Englishman* announces that the present Government of India have reversed Lord Ripon's policy in regard to jail manufactures, and that matters are to continue on their present footing, and steam machinery is still to be employed. We sincerely hope our contemporary has made the announcement on reliable information. We have never been able to approve the late Viceroy's decision on the jail labour question, and that decision did not find favour in the India office. The Secretary of State put his foot upon the resolution of the Government of India on the subject, and asked them to reconsider the whole question. For this result the people of India, we believe, are mainly indebted to Sir Ashley Eden.

In pursuance of their policy of encouraging private enterprise, Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring sought to practically suppress jail manufactures in India. The Prison Conference, which met in Calcutta in 1877, had held that if the labour of prisoners were devoted chiefly to the production of the articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jails with private trade. This view was adopted by the Government of Lord Lytton. It did not, however, find favour with the late Viceroy and the late Finance Minister, who thought that there was much in the present system of jail manufactures to which objection might fairly be taken upon economic grounds. In dealing with this matter, as with the question of the abolition of the import duties, Lord Ripon, in his zeal for promoting the cause of free trade, proceeded much further than even an advanced country like Great Britain which is the apostle of free-trade, has yet thought fit to do. England raises no less than twenty millions from import duties; but India was made to surrender the comparatively small revenue which she derived from the same source. In the United Kingdom manufactures are carried on in prisons; but a similar system in India stank in the nostrils of Lord Ripon. The real

question at issue was, whether the jail manufactures of India did any appreciable mischief to private trade. The late Viceroy instead of considering this practical question, allowed himself to be guided by a mere theory. The profits derived from jail manufactures throughout India amounted to only ten lakhs of rupees. Manufactures carried on such a small scale could inflict no appreciable injury on private trade, and as matter of fact no complaints had been made by Indian traders, The European shareholders of the numerous cotton and woollen mills which have within the last few years been established in Upper India demanded the suppression of Jail manufactures in their interest, and Lord Ripon was weak enough to comply with this most unreasonable demand. His lordship laid down the strange doctrine that, although the requirements of prison management necessitate the employment of prisoners on productive labour, that labour need not be made as productive as possible. The late Viceroy directed that prisoners should be employed on extra-mural labour. The difficulties in the way of employing convicts extra-murally were admitted, but it was thought that these might be overcome. It was suggested that prisoners might be employed on large public works constructed directly by the State or through the agency of private enterprise. The Government of India, accordingly, requested the Local Governments to consider on what public works, whether under State or private management, could they be most suitably employed, and that plans for the establishment of convict camps on or near such works might be carefully worked out. The broad principle which the late Viceroy laid down was that labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long term prisoners throughout British India. It is needless to say that the new policy was a retrograde move. Formerly Indian prisoners used to be employed in gangs on roads. But this system was found to be subversive of discipline, attended with considerable danger and expense, and opposed to the vital principle of penal restrictions—namely, the reclamation of the prisoner. Dr. Mouat and other prison reformers strongly argued the system of employing convicts extra-murally, and it was after much deliberation the policy in regard to jail manufactures was adopted. The Local Governments did not find it practicable to employ convicts in large numbers on public works; and the system prescribed by the late Viceroy could not be fully carried out, though the Rangoon Jail authorities, in their zeal to give effect to it, hastily sold its machinery at a loss.

We are glad to observe that the new jail policy adopted by Lord Dufferin provided that when it can be proved that local industries are being injured, jail manufactures are to be restricted. We must admit that the system of jail manufactures may be so abused as to prove prejudicial to private trade. It cannot be denied that when Government becomes a manufacturer, there is not much check on the profit and loss account, such as applies in the case of a private trader. The officer concerned has no personal interest in the matter, as he does not find his private income affected. It is most desirable that in the matter of jail manufactures the profit and loss account should be strictly checked. It is also necessary that the prices of articles made in the jails should be carefully fixed. Our prisons must not be allowed to undersell the private trader, who does not enjoy the advantages of State capital and convict labour. If these principles are steadily kept in view, no serious question need arise as to competition of jails with private trade. At any rate, no objection can be raised by private traders if the labour of prisoners be devoted, as recommended by the Prison Conference, chiefly to the production of articles required by Government.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

THE meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on Wednesday last was a complete success. The attendance was as influential as it was overflowing, and the oldest inhabitant cannot call to mind more than three instances in which there was as large a gathering at the place. The leading members of every section of the community were present, and the feeling of unanimity and enthusiasm was all that could be wished. The speeches were good, the resolutions most appropriate, and the whole proceedings thoroughly well ordered. The European and the Indian vied with each other in denouncing the scandalous neglect of duty which results from the annual migration of our governors from the recognised seats of Government, and the extravagant waste of time and money which it involves. And the resolutions adopted give full expression of the public feeling. The proceedings were opened by Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, who moved that Mr. Yule take the chair. This did not give him an opportunity to express his individual opinion on the enormity of the scandal which the meeting had assembled to denounce. But his presence and participation in the work of the meeting were sufficient to prove his entire assent to the movement. Mr. Yule's opening speech was conceived in excellent spirit, and every word he uttered went home to the audience. As became his position as Chairman, his language was calm, cool, and moderate; but his arguments were of the most telling character. Adverting to the unanimity of feeling which pervaded every section of the community he said: "Take the Chamber of Commerce by way of example. Although the movement is one that the Committee felt to be outside the class of subjects that could be properly taken up by the Chamber, I think I betray no secret when I say that, from the President to the last elected member of Committee, every one of them is of opinion that the practice we are met to discuss is a pernicious one. The same thing, I understand, may be said of the Committees of the Trades' Association and the British Indian Association, and I have not heard of a merchant or tradesman, native or English, who does not hold the same view. I am not at liberty, and I have no authority, to speak on behalf of any one, but I am not far wrong in saying that there is not a public body in Calcutta, that there is not one of our judges, nor a barrister, nor a solicitor, who does not condemn this great and growing evil. And I believe I do not exaggerate the state of feeling of the community of this city when I say that not 50 persons could be found in it who do not look upon the migration of the Government departments in any other light than with the greatest disfavour. And when one comes to think of the character of the arrangement, it is really little to be wondered at that it is the object of universal condemnation. I know of no country in the world where a similar custom prevails; and were it not that we are a docile people and too much occupied with our own affairs to care much what the Government does or where it goes to, the evil would have been checked long ago." The words in which he refuted the plea—the futile plea—of Government that work is done better on the hills than on the plains, were emphatic and perfectly unassailable. "But then it is said that the work in the hills is carried on with such vigour that the extra cost is balanced by the extra work. I may say in reply that this vigorous view is not generally accepted, and those who have correspondence and transactions with the Government while at the hills will bear testimony that the vigour is chiefly conspicuous by its absence. But to my mind the expense incurred by the exodus is a minor evil—the least of all. The great mischief lies in the practical separation of the Government from the governed. Officials who are isolated from the people can hardly help forming themselves into a clique or brotherhood, and feel that they are on one side and the people on the other, who are not slow to reciprocate the feeling; and thus incidents of a frivolous character give rise to suspicions and antipathies between them. The dangers and disadvantages of such a relationship far outweigh the mere pecuniary consideration. Were there anything in the kind of work to be done by the different departments of Government that makes it possible or difficult to be done at the usual places in the plains, there would be some justification for this wholesale removal. By every body else having his work in the plains it is considered necessary to be near it. There is no important dissimilarity in the work of Government offices to that of other callings. Secretaries of Associations, professional and business men, deem it necessary to be near their work, their clients, and their customers. Imagine, if you can, the condition of things in which the President, the Secretary, the Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and all the other Associations in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, could waft themselves and families to the Himalayas for eight months out of the twelve at the Associations' expense, on the plea that they will do their work better there than here. Imagine our doctors flying to the same heights, and assuring their patients, whom they leave behind, that they will be able to attend to their special ailments better from the hills than at Chauringhi (hear, hear), and suggesting accordingly that their fees be capped by substantial allowances. (Hear, hear.) Imagine our High Court with all its officers joining the glorious company of runaways (laughter and applause) on the pretext that they will be so invigorated by the change that we may reasonably look for more efficient work from its officers, and sounder decisions from the Judges, away from both clients and brain-bothering counsel. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) As to merchants and tradesmen, they have learned the wisdom of the proverb, "Keep thy shop, or thy shop won't keep thee" (hear, hear,) and in the wildest flight of fancy they would not be equal to imagining that they would do a better business by removing themselves, their subordinates, their samples and stock-in-trade, 500 to 1,500 miles away from their customers. (Hear hear.) To remove our respective Governments from the centres of their activity to their distant boundaries is like putting the hub of a wheel too near its rim. Such an arrangement is called in mechanics an eccentric motion (hear, hear;) and it has been alleged, with more or less of truth, that, during the past 20 years, many of the Resolutions of the Government that have emanated from their summer quarters have been of the eccentric kind. (Hear, hear.) Dissociated for so long a time from the people, our officials must lose touch of their wants and aspirations, which gradually unfits them for the best discharge of their duties. They lose the prismatic power, to borrow a simile from Bentham, of disuniting good from evil, the desirable and expedient from what the people neither demand nor care for, and an alienation of good feeling creeps into the relationship of the rulers and the ruled. The ideal relationship would be that when the Government are at their mountain recesses they are thinking of and working for us, and that we are thinking with loving admiration of them—a kind of mutual yearning—

'The pine tree dreameth of the palm,
'The palm tree of the pine.'

But the actual is different from the ideal. It is hard to entertain this kind of sentiment towards policemen who desert their beats, and towards Governments who fly from the post of duty."

Mr. Pugh had charge of the first resolution. He joined the Chairman in the regret that owing to an attack of illness Dr. Rajendrala Mitra was not able to take charge of the resolution. The resolution recorded an emphatic protest against the annual exodus. Mr. Pugh did it ample justice by the speech in which he put it before the meeting. He argued very eloquently and closely, and hit the bull's eye of his target with unerring aim. He asked:—"Now what is the nature of this exodus? The nature of this exodus is this, that the Governors of this country, the Government of this country, leave the people and remain in the hills for eight months during the year. Is there sense in that? (Laughter). Look round the world, look at any other country in the world, and where will you find the Government of a country leaving the people for eight months every year? I do not think anyone will be able to find a precedent for this in the world up to the present time. Look

back to the remotest day, I do not think anyone will be able to find a precedent for anything so monstrous and so absurd. What is the defence of it? There is none. I have heard that we ought not to keep the Governor-General and Members of Council down here all the year round. But who wishes to keep them here? I do not believe there is anyone here who wishes to keep them down here. I do not believe anyone would object to the Governor-General visiting different parts of India. I do not believe anyone would object to members of Council going away, one at one time, and one at another, taking such rest as was necessary and desirable." Mr. Pugh's question about precedent may be easily met. In Moore's *Lalla Rookh* (not Appeal Cases) he will find that Aurangzeb did for months live in Kashmir every year, and thereby undermined the mighty empire of Akbar. Our Governors may well enact the role of the Veiled Prophet of Khorasan, but they must be prepared for the consequence. Mr. Pugh improved upon the argument of the Chairman about the disadvantage to the people by the departure of the Government from the metropolis by several illustrations, and made a good point when he said, "most of the members of the Government are elected for five years. According to the present *regime*, these members of the Government, whether they have been before in the country or not, do not live among the people of the country for more than about eighteen months out of these five years, a very short tenure of office you can imagine," and to earn a handsome pension on that account.

Mr. HajiNoor Mahomed Jackariah seconded the resolution. He represented the Muhammadan community of Calcutta, and we are glad that he did so. He said only a few words, but what he said were sensible and to the point.

Mr. A. Wilson (of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.) moved the second resolution. Its object was to formulate the grounds which justified the action of the meeting. Logically it should have been embodied in the first resolution, for the protest can have no *raison d'etre* without the grounds; but expediency suggested a different course. The mover confined himself in his speech to the financial side of the question.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, who seconded the resolution, spoke at great length and with his accustomed warmth and eloquence. He did not go *seriatim* through all the grounds, but he hit hard at every point, though at times travelling somewhat out of the text. Unfortunately his speech is not fully reported.

He was followed by a speaker of equal eloquence and keenness of language. This was Mr. Gasper. He observed the annual exodus as "the most dreadful scandal of modern times" and the proposal to knock down the Original Side of the High Court as "unrighteous and unjust." He dwelt also at length on the worthless character of the fiction about the health of our rulers suffering by sojourn on the plains.

The third resolution provided for the transmission of the resolution of the meeting to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy with the prayer that "measures might be taken to abate and discontinue a practice which has grown to the proportions of a great public grievance." It was moved by Mr. J. G. Apcar, of the High Court Bar, who likened the Hill picnicians to gods and wanted them to be men. "We would," he said, "wean them from Olympian vagaries to paths of rectitude, and we would not that the opinion should prevail that, after surfeiting themselves, to give nature a chance, they come down to the metropolis of this empire, and throw themselves into the arms of frugality. I personally would not charge them with doing no work—

'If all the year were playing holiday
To sport would be as tedious as to work.'

But I do say that, rightly or wrongly, the very general thought exists, that in the hills there is too much of play and too little of work. And this opinion is confirmed by the descriptions given of them by one of themselves. The Simla officials are described as gods who with their nectar beside them, hurl their bolts below them, their golden houses curled round by clouds, and girdled by the gleaming world. But, Sir, for our rulers we want not gods! Gods may be, as companions, most entertaining; full of fun and full of spree, replete with anecdote, exuding with scandal, most excellent in their line—but their line toucheth not the governing in the nineteenth century a mundane state in Asia (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It may be lamentable lack of taste, but for our rulers we want not gods, but human beings. We want not heroes exalted out of our sphere, but men living in our midst, imbued with the knowledge of our wants and requirements; of the necessities and exigencies of their charge; men with judgment based not on opinions borrowed from others, and taken on trust, but founded upon knowledge acquired for the purpose by the harder task of personal examination and personal experience."

Mr. Pratt, Master of the Trades' Association, seconded the resolution, and Mr. Mehta, representing the most enterprising section of the Indian community, the Parsis, supported it by reciting the opinions of some of the ablest and foremost rulers of the country. His was a sensible business-like speech, and we liked it much.

The last resolution authorised the chairman to authenticate the proceedings by his signature and forward copies thereof to the public press and to the principal European and Native Associations in India. In moving it Babu Kalinath Mitra very appropriately complimented the local press for the service it has rendered to the cause of progress, and in watching the welfare of the community. The resolutions, it is scarcely necessary to say, were carried with enthusiastic acclamation.

We have already adverted to the good feeling which prevailed at the meeting among the different sections in it of the community which had assembled together. But there was a peculiar significance which calls for a more pointed remark. It would be a trite axiom to repeat that union is strength; that for the wellbeing of the community its different sections should be of one accord and act harmoniously; or that a house divided is a house in danger. The citizens of Calcutta have been generally exemplary in this respect. Their three leading sections —the Hindu, the Mahomedan and the European,—have lived in amity and peace, tolerating each other's failings and cherishing kindly feelings for each other. If the Muhammadans have not always been foremost in local political and progressive movements, they have never been obstructive, and the Hindu and the European have always gone hand in hand, and it would be ungrateful to deny that we owe much to the co-operation of non-official Europeans in the attainment of many desirable changes in the Government of the country. True, opposing race interests have at times disturbed our harmony; but happily such occasions have not been frequent, and never very prolonged in their duration. Thirty years ago the discussions about the Black Act produced a misunderstanding; but it was removed soon after, at the meeting to protest against the grant of half a million of money to Prince Gholam Muhammad, by the olive branch of peace which the late Maharaja Romanath Tagore held out with the sage advice "Let bygones be bye-gones." The thrilling tone in which the remark was made in the Town Hall had an electric effect on the temper of the audience, and concord was fully restored. The exodus meeting has produced a similar result. The relation between the European and the Indian was greatly strained on account of certain occurrences in connexion with the ill-fated Ilbert Bill, and we are happy to observe that a complete change has been effected. The opposing parties have buried the hatchet, and lighted the calumet of peace. Babu Surendranath Bannerjea very happily put it when he said: "He conceived they had a higher and a nobler object altogether. They had met to bury in complete oblivion the memory of that bitter controversy which was now happily past and gone (hear, hear, and cheers), and the like of which, he hoped and trusted, would never occur again in their annals. (Cheers.) They had met to renew the bonds of amity and good-will (hear, hear), which ought to exist between communities with so many interests in common, and upon whose mutual sympathy and harmony depend the best interests and advancement of India. Finally, they had met, by this grand united demonstration, to reaffirm the pledges of a friendship which had been interrupted, but not broken, and which he trusted would grow with its growth every year, until they in India had obtained for themselves those rights and privileges which were the inalienable heirloom of British subjects all over the world. (Hear hear, and loud cheers.)" Mr. Apcar, responded to this in the following terms: "I represent here to-day the Defence Association; and the more particularly on that account I desire, before I close my speech, to give cordial expression to the satisfaction that prevails, because the two wings of Her Majesty's subjects have joined and become reunited. It is no novel experience to me personally, but on behalf of the Association I say that it is a sincere pleasure to us to be on the same platform with our native fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) After darkness has come light; may it remain with us, and so shine in our minds and our hearts that never again shall harmony amongst us be disturbed. (Hear, hear, and applause.)" Amen, say we to this generous wish.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.*

THE ancient Hindus had no idea of a Gazetteer. The only work of the kind in Sanskrit that has come to our notice has the pretentious name of *Bhuvana-kosha* or "a dictionary of the earth;" but it is a work of perhaps the last century, and meagre in the extreme. Its principal aim is to give a rough idea of the locale of certain sacred pools and temples. The Muhammadans were better in this respect, and wrote several works on the subject, of which the best is the renowned *Ain-i-Akbari*. The earlier English writers generally followed this excellent model; but in statistics facts two or three hundred years old are of little value, and no work came out worthy of the name of a Gazetteer. The basis for a reliable Gazetteer should be a statistical survey, and as this was not practicable for all or the greater part of India, nothing was done. The Court of Directors had, from even so early a date as 1769, called the attention of the local Government to the subject, but with indifferent success. Materials were collected, but not on a uniform basis, and so they remained mere *disjecta membra*. In 1815 Mr. W. Hamilton published his 'East India Gazetteer,' which, however valuable for a first systematic attempt and for mere topographical purposes, was by no means a work which could subserve the same purpose which the *Ain-i-Akbari* did in its day. It was expected that with the archives of the India House at command, Mr. Thornton would do better, but his work in 4 vols, which came out in 1846, failed to satisfy the desire for authentic statistical information about this country. Further efforts followed. Each provincial Government set to work, employing its ablest officers to prepare district memoirs of as comprehensive a character as the materials at their command would admit of. It was expected that when these memoirs would be completed they would supply all the information necessary for a complete and accurate Gazetteer. And, sooth to say, some of the works produced, particularly those for Central India and Oudh, were really very valuable. But "the attempts were isolated, directed by no central organization, unsustained by any continuous plan of execution," and as such failed to meet the requirements of the case. It was necessary that the district memoirs should be got up on a uniform principle, and so worked out as to form parts of a single system, and susceptible of being put together or separated at will without causing any derangement or disfigurement. For this purpose a central authority was needed, one which should plan organise and lay down general rules for his coadjutors and assistants to work—an Abul Fazl who should draw from all quarters his materials for digestion and development and consolidation in his office—and this

* The Imperial Gazetteer of India. Second edition in 13 volumes, by W. W. Hunter C. S. I., C. I. E., LL. D., London, Trubner and Co. 1886.

was not found until a century after the first orders of the Court of Directors.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Hunter was selected for the task. The plan devised by him was a two-fold one—a local enquiry, conducted on a uniform scheme throughout each of the 240 districts or administrative units of British India; second, the consolidation of the materials thereby obtained into one book. The former was left to be carried out by local officers, and the latter devolved exclusively on Mr. Hunter. The former yielded a total of 90 volumes, of which Mr. Hunter compiled no less than 22 volumes. The latter is entirely his own, and in the first edition it appeared in 11 volumes rl. 8vo. It was founded on the Census of 1872, which was defective and untrustworthy in many respects, and the demand for the work was so extensive that the first edition was soon exhausted. A new edition was accordingly called for, and this has now been supplied. The second edition is based on the Census of 1882, and extends to 13 vols., including considerably over 8000 distinct articles. Some of the articles are necessarily brief, but others are elaborate and perfect models of what they should be. For illustration we would specially invite the attention of our readers to the account of Gaur as a specimen of an article upon an ancient Bengal city, and to that of Hazaribag as an ordinary specimen of a district article. They bristle with facts and figures and dates of the most authentic description, and at the same time have been so artistically worked out, so endowed with the charms of the highest literary finish, as to make them most interesting reading.

Volume VI is entirely devoted to article *India*, and in it we have the first and at the same time a highly successful attempt to deal in a manner at once scientific and accurate with the physical aspects of the country. To the bulk of our readers the description of the Ganges producing and governing the deltaic phenomena of our native province, cannot fail to be particularly interesting. The life work of our large river is devoted to producing and destroying land, of making land fruitful and laying it waste. After dilating on the distructive phase of their career Mr. Hunter says: "The great Indian rivers, therefore, have not only supplied new solid ground by draining off the water from neighbouring lakes and marshes in their upper courses, and by depositing islands in their beds lower down. They are also constantly filling up the low-lying tracts or swamps in their deltas, and are forming banks and capes and masses of low-lying land at their mouths. Indeed, they slowly construct their entire deltas by driving back the sea. Lower Egypt was thus 'the gift of the Nile,' according to her priests, in the age of Herodotus; and the vast Province of Lower Bengal is in the strictest scientific sense the gift of the Ganges, the Brahmaputtra, and the Meghna. The deltas of these three river systems are in modern times united into one, but three distinct delta-heads are observable. The delta-head of the Brahmaputtra commences near the bend where the river now twists due south round the Garo Hills, 220 miles from the sea as the crow flies. The present delta-head of the Ganges begins at the point where the Bhagirathi breaks south-ward from the main channel, also about 220 miles in a direct line from the sea. The delta of the Meghna, which presents the heavy southern rainfall of the Khasi Hills together with the western drainage of the watershed between Bengal and Independent Burma, commences in the Sylhet District."

The details given about the produce, trade, the principal marts, the course of traffic, and the manner in which it is carried on in the country, are replete with interest. In short, it furnishes, for the first time, an account of India based upon a personal survey, in course of which former accounts were carefully subjected to the test of verification, and upon the result of the different scientific surveys which have been recently carried on—some expressly for the purposes of this work; and it may be placed side by side with works of its kind published by the Governments of Europe and America, without risk of unfavorable comparison.

Of course it has had the co-operation of many able men, and every proof had to go through the revision of local governments so as to ensure the highest accuracy and bring the work up to date, but with the characteristic modesty of genius Mr. Hunter takes the responsibility entirely on himself. He says: "no revision by the Indian Government could take the primary responsibility off myself. This has been generously recognised throughout; and the double supervision has never been permitted to give rise to a strain in the conduct of the undertaking. Whatever blemishes or deficiencies may be found in these volumes are due, therefore, not to the difficult double system of responsibility imposed by the Government, but to my own self, or to the fundamental conditions under which statistical inquiries have to be conducted in India."

His acknowledgment of the help he has derived from his friends and coadjutors is also handsome, and in every way worthy of him. On the whole, we look upon the work as the most valuable that has yet appeared in regard to this country, and we congratulate the author on the successful completion of an undertaking which has taxed his highest energy and taken up altogether full twenty years of his official carreer. Following the footsteps of the renowned minister of Akbar, he has produced a work which far surpasses his model, and forms a noble monument of his learning, his scholarship, his versatility, his industry, his care and circumspection, and above all his devotion to letters. We regret that the strain on our space this week prevents our quoting as largely from the new book as we could wish and to content ourselves for the present with, a hurried notice; butwe strongly recommend our countrymen, all who can afford it, to purchase the book and read for themselves. As a standard book of reference it should occupy the foremost place in every Indian library.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE RESULT of the elections, so far as is known, shows that 313 Tories, 74 Unionists, 180 Gladstonians, and 82 Parnellites have been elected. Mr. Gladstone's cause has thus become hopeless, and Reuter tells us that the Gladstone Cabinet have decided to resign. A new Ministry will now be formed, and the Marquis of Salisbury will very likely be called to office. A coalition ministry is, however, reported to be improbable.

BELFAST has again become the scene of most serious riots.

THERE IS famine in Afghanistan. Wheat is selling at three seers per Rupee. Famine among the turbulent Afghanese means carnage and rapine, and possibly change of *regime*. Now is the time for the Amir to show his real statesmanship in keeping the people in order. The British Government, we are afraid, will now have troublous times across the border.

THE fall in exchange, which has not yet been arrested, is causing the gravest anxiety. There will be another financial deficit, it is apprehended, owing to heavy loss by exchange. How this deficit is to be met is a question which is engaging the most serious attention of the Government. Nearly £3,000,000, it is calculated, will be required to meet this deficit. The strengthening of the frontier defences again will require another £2,000,000. Where is all this money to come from? We have fresh taxes *in prospectu*.

LOUD complaints are made by European officers on account of the severe hardship which has been inflicted on them by the odious income tax. What with the heavy loss by exchange, and the reduction of their income by this hateful impost, their burdens have become intolerable. We fully sympathise with them. But this hardship is inseparable from the present conditions of Indian service. The despatch of the Government of India on the Silver Question lays due stress on the difficulty which European officers experience. The despatch says: "The interests of the European officers of our Government also demand recognition. The additional cost of remittances to Europe on account of their families now forms a heavy item in their expenditure, and officers whose pensions are fixed in rupees find their resources seriously crippled on retirement and return to England. The fact that the modified income-tax which is under consideration must add to the burdens of the more poorly paid of these officers has been a matter for serious consideration in deciding whether this form of taxation should be introduced or not, and although the general considerations involved are too important to permit of our abandoning the tax on the ground above indicated. We cannot doubt that the imposition of an income-tax on those who have already suffered very largely by the fall in exchange will greatly add to the unpopularity of that measure and to the difficulty experienced in working it." The sympathy expressed here is just, but it is equally due to the lower grades of officers of Indian origin.

THE Finance Committee is expected in Calcutta in the first week of October. The plan of its tour, as at present settled, is that four of its members —Mr. Elliott, Colonel Filgate, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Westland—go to Naini Tal in the beginning of August; then passing through the Central Provinces they go to Poona and Bombay, probably at the end of September. The Secretary remains at present at Simla. The Report, it is said, will probably be written in November. But we doubt very much whether the Committee then will have materials enough and exhaustive to write their report upon.

THE Cambridge University has conferred honorary degrees upon Sir Ashley Eden, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. E. C. Buck, and Raja Patul Singh. University honorary degrees, one would think, should be conferred for high literary attainments alone. Now, none of these fortunate recipients of University honors have any claim, so far as we are aware, to literary reputation of any kind whatever. They are Indian celebreties, but we do not know what literary services they have rendered to India which require recognition at the hands of the Cambridge University. Who is Raja Patul Singh? What has he done to deserve such honors? Surely, the ways of the Cambridge University authorities are mysterious.

NEWS from Burma is extremely unsatisfactory. The rebels are giving great trouble to the authorities. It is extremely difficult to restore order. The present military and police arrangements are utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the country. The rebel chiefs have grown audacious. One of the rebel princes has offered Rs. 2,000 for Sir Charles Bernard's head, and threatens to burn the Mandalay public offices, in consequence of which the Court-house is guarded by a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment, and the city is strictly patrolled. Life has become extremely insecure in the country, and deaths of European officers by the enemy's hands are daily reported. What the slaughter of the natives of Burma, Indian soldiers, camp-followers and traders has been is unknown. The Ningyan district is in a highly disturbed state. The insurgents have grown bold, and are doing serious mischief. The Police and the military authorities find it impossible to repel the attack of the so-called Dacoits. Two more levies of Military Police, we hear are to be raised for Upper Burma, and a thousand picked and experienced police from India are also to be sent to the new Province.

WE ARE glad to hear that Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, received at Windsor Castle, one of the Indian delegates belonging to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Such marks of honor are highly appreciated by the people of India, and serve to strengthen the ties which bind our country to England. Who is the happy individual who has thus been honored? Reuter does not tell us his name.

THE THIBET MISSION has not yet started. Evidently Mr. Macaulay is hesitating. He is unwilling to make a venture till he knows exactly what the real intentions of the Chinese Government are. "He has some idea," we are told, "of despatching a native officer—the Dewan of the Sikkim

Durbar—to the frontier with the view of ascertaining the number and status of the Chinese officials who are reported to have been sent from Lhassa to meet the Mission on the Thibetan border."

THE MAHARAJA of Indor has been duly installed on the *guddi* of his ancestors. The installation ceremony was a brilliant affair. "In formally acknowledging the Khureeta of the Viceroy and Sir Lepel Griffin's good wishes, the Maharaja stated that, if his reign proved a failure, it would be through no fault of his. He was determined to study the best interests of his people and stand by the right, no matter what consequences might follow to himself. His first object would be the abolition of all oppressive taxes; and as an earnest of his intentions transit duties would be abolished from that day." Sir Lepel Griffin, in congratulating the Maharaja upon his wise determination to abolish these duties, expressed a hope that the rulers of Gwalior and Bhopal would follow an example the credit of which will always rest with the present Maharaja."

WE LEARN from the Administration Reports of the Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh for 1885, that the number of boys on the 1st of January at Alipore, was 105, and at Hazaribagh 132. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is well satisfied with the general result of the school management during the year. Reports were received during the year regarding 48 released boys. Of these, 36 are said to be doing well and to bear a good character among their neighbours; four boys could not be traced; two were sent to jail for theft; and regarding six the reports were unfavourable. "These reports show on the whole that the discipline and training undergone in the institution are productive of satisfactory results." We are, however, not so sanguine about the "good character" of the boys as His Honor is. The discipline of the Schools, we are afraid, is not so judiciously strict as it ought to be. The mere fact of 106 boys being locked up in cells as against only 14 in the previous year, shows that discipline has been so lax as to necessitate this severe form of punishment. We suspect that the regulations regarding penal diet have to answer for the contumacious and unruly conduct of the boy-prisoners.

THE aided school at Narail has been raised to the status of a second gradeCollege. The Government has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 150 a month for its support on condition that the managers provide from local sources Rs. 475 a month, and guarantee the maintenance of the institution for at least five years, and further that they charge a fee of at least Rs. 5 a month in the College Department. The total cost of the College is estimated at Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 720 per mensem. We doubt the efficiency of such cheap institutions. It is impossible that a duly qualified teaching staff can be entertained with the funds at the disposal of the managers. A cheap teacher,who can teach the College course, means an *ignorant* teacher, or a raw inexperienced youth who should not be entrusted with such important work.

IT has been settled that the North-West will have its own Legislative Council. The details are being settled, and it is likely that the Council will have its first sitting at Allahabad next cold weather. Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office will be over, we believe, in April next, and His Honor then will have the privilege of opening the North-West Council, and initiating it into business. We have always expressed our grave doubts about the wisdom of giving a separate Legislature to the united Provinces. Under the present system of nomination there will be no representation of out side opinion and the Local Government will have its own way in regard to all measures vitally affecting the welfare of the people. Coercion and *zabordastism* now will have absolute sway, and the Lieutenant-Governor's word will be the law of the land. The Council will be a mere sham.

OUDH now has its own Chief Court of Appeal, but this privilege will soon be taken away from it. It will now come under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court. The present Judicial Commissioner will become an additional Judge, and a Divisional Bench will at present sit at Lucknow. It will not be many months, before this Divisional Bench will be abolished, and Oudh then will have its judicial system entirely under the control of the Allahabad Justices. With the passing of the new Rent-Law the peculiarities of the Oudh Revenue system will be removed, and the powers and privileges of the Taluqdars will be greatly curtailed. The dead level system of the North-West will be introduced into the province, and then the maintenance of the Judicial Commissioner's Court will be an anomaly. Government wishes to remove this anomalous state of things, and the abolition of Judicial Commissioner's Court will be a logical consequence of the passing of the new Rent-Law. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces is still called the "Chief Commissioner of Oudh." Why should this useless adjunct be maintained? It should also be consigned to the limbo in which the peculiar laws and customs, rights and privileges of Oudh have already been deposited. Let the amalgamation be complete by removing the name of non-regulation province, and let the Oudh tenantry enjoy that "unparalleled prosperity," which in the imagination of the followers of Thomason and Dalhousie exists in the North-West Provinces.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, held on Saturday last, Mr. Croft was elected President of the Faculty in the place of Mr. Tawney who has accepted the office of Officiating Registrar, and Mr. S. J. Cotton a representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate, *vice* Mr. Gough resigned. The last appointment was brought on principally by Bengali votes, and we have no doubt our countrymen will find in Mr. Cotton an able,warm-hearted and unflinching advocate of their interest. There is no likelihood of that gentleman's being affected by the overpowering atmosphere of the Star Chamber of the Syndics.

The Faculty next took into consideration three propositions for modifying the course of the Entrance Examination. Impressed, apparently, by the generous motive of raising the standard of Bengali education by a higher rate of plucking than 70 per cent., Dr. Gurudas Banerjee first proposed that the words "Present worth, Discount, and Stocks," be inserted after the words "Simple interest" in the rule fixing the standard for Arithmetic, and the reason assigned for this motion was indeed a notable one. It was not, as our readers in their simplicity would imagine, to raise the standard, but to pass a bill of indemnity. The learned Doctor stated in the name of the Syndicate that though the rule fixed the limit at "Simple interest," it was usual with the Examiners to set questions on "Present worth" and "Stocks" to Entrance candidates, and it was desirable that the rule should be changed to legalise the practice, or some thing to that effect. This admission is an important one for our purpose. For years we have complained that the questions set exceeded the limits of the rules, and the heavy failures of this year and of the last year were due mainly, if not entirely, to this cause, and the Syndicate have hitherto invariably denied our charge, and tried to shunt us out of the line by no end of cock and bull stories Even the Vice-Chancellor was not above his colleagues. In March last he gave a certificate, jointly with two other gentlemen of high standing, to the effect that the Syndics were blameless and had done their duty properly. And now we have the Syndicate themselves confessing through the mouth of one of their body, who is their standing counsel in the Senate and an Examiner and Moderator to boot, that the Examiners did exceed the limits of the rules framed for their guidance. At any other meeting such a confession would have led to the passing of an emphatic vote of censure, but this was not done. Even ovine docility could not, however, rest entirely quiet under it, and the resolution passed was that the Examiners should not in future set questions on "Present worth, Discount and Stock." Would some one take the trouble of ascertaining the "Present worth" of our Examiners and Moderators!

The learned Doctor next moved that the standard of Mensuration be raised by altering the rule about it. This was met by Mr. Nash with an amendment that Mensuration be omitted. The Chairman, however, overruled it by saying that it was out of order, as no previous notice of the amendment had been given. He was of course entirely wrong in his ruling, as there is not a syllable in the Bye-laws or the Regulations of the University which requires a notice of motion for discussion in a *consultative* body like the Faculty of Arts, the only rule existing being expressly limited to the Senate which is a *governing* body and whose resolutions have the effect of positive orders. However the original motion and the amendment were both withdrawn. This was followed by a discussion about the meaning of the word "book-work" in mathematical questions, but it was of too abstract a character for the comprehension of the sparrow which dwells on the top of the columns of the Senate house, and from which we derive our information. We understand, however, that the proposition of the learned Doctor to make the mathematical questions more difficult failed and had to be withdrawn.

TELEGRAMS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company Baron de Lesseps stated that the authorization which had been given for vessels with the electric light to pass through the Canal during the night had been productive of satisfactory results, and that the traffic had been sensibly relieved. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, he said, now pass through regularly under twenty-four hours, the average time for the passage formerly being thirty hours.

THE *Official Messenger* published an official communication denying that the action of the Russian Government, in notifying that Batoum is no longer a free port, is a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and adds that the step is justified by the change that has taken place in commercial circumstances in that region. Russia has explained to Turkey that Batoums will remain a commercial port, and not be converted into a military one.

DURING April and May the revenue collected in Upper Burma exceeded 2½ lakhs; about half being from land. The expenditure during the same period was 4¾ lakhs, of which 2¾ were for the Police and Marine Departments, the latter being presumably part of the cost of the conquest.

THE Canadian Government has released the American fishing vessels lately seized on their paying certain fines, which are to be refunded if the seizures afterwards prove to have been illegal.

THE later accounts concerning cholera state that the epidemic has spread in several provinces of Italy.

THE Sultan has issued an Imperial Irade announcing the reduction of the Ottoman Army to a peace footing.

AT a Cabinet Council held in Paris on July 11, it was decided to expel the Duc d'Aumale from France on account of his having written a defiant letter to President Grevy protesting against his removal from the French army.

GENERAL Boulanger, the Minister for War, has sent a challenge to Baron Lareinty, in consequence of an altercation that took place between them in the Senate relative to the Duc d'Aumale's removal from the army and his expulsion from France.

THE rehearing of the Crawford-Dilke divorce case commenced on July 16, before Sir James Hannen, at the instance of the Queen's Proctor. Sir Charles Dilke, who was examined, absolutely denied the charge of adultery.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Cold, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street,

Calcutta. ☞Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbansi Kumer, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopetd the use of DARLINGTON'S Infallible PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihar Inder Sahi, under date the 26th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous Infallible PAIN-CURER by return of post.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes,and spe dily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physcian to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole Consignees, on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all the chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses

Mr. E. GUYOT a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for colds, bronchitis, and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thomson and Co.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July 14, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Baboo Chandi Das Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district, *vice* Baboo Shyamadhub Roy, transferred.

Baboo Mokunda Deb Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district, *vice* Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose, transferred.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Sub-Deputy Collector, Oolooberiah, Howrah, is transferred to Burdwan.

Moulvie Anwar Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sarun is transferred to Durbhunga, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

The services of Baboo Behary Lal Sircar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on excise work in the district of Sarun, *vice* Moulvie Anwar Ahmed.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Madhubani, sub-division of that district until further orders.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, on leave, is transferred to Behar in Patna.

Baboo Ananta Lal Chatterjee, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is transferred to Madhubani, in Durbhunga.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, B. L., Officiating Munsif of Purulia, Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act X of 1859.

Baboo Raj Kissore Narain, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty in Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Moulvie Dilwar Hossein Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamui sub-division of that district.

Moulvie Bazlal Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, on leave, is transferred to Tipperah, and is appointed to have charge of the Brahmunberiah sub-division of that district.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Officiating Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for three months, under, sections 72 and 74, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Officiating District and Sessions Judge-Chittagong, is allowed leave for six months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th instant.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Rajnarrain Ghose late of Sobharam Bysack's Lane Calcutta merchant deceased has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose of Sobharam Bysack's Lane aforesaid one of the Executers named in the said Will of the deceased.

WATKINS & Co.,
12th July 1886. Attorneys.
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GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs in impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils, carbunoles, and mosquito-bites.

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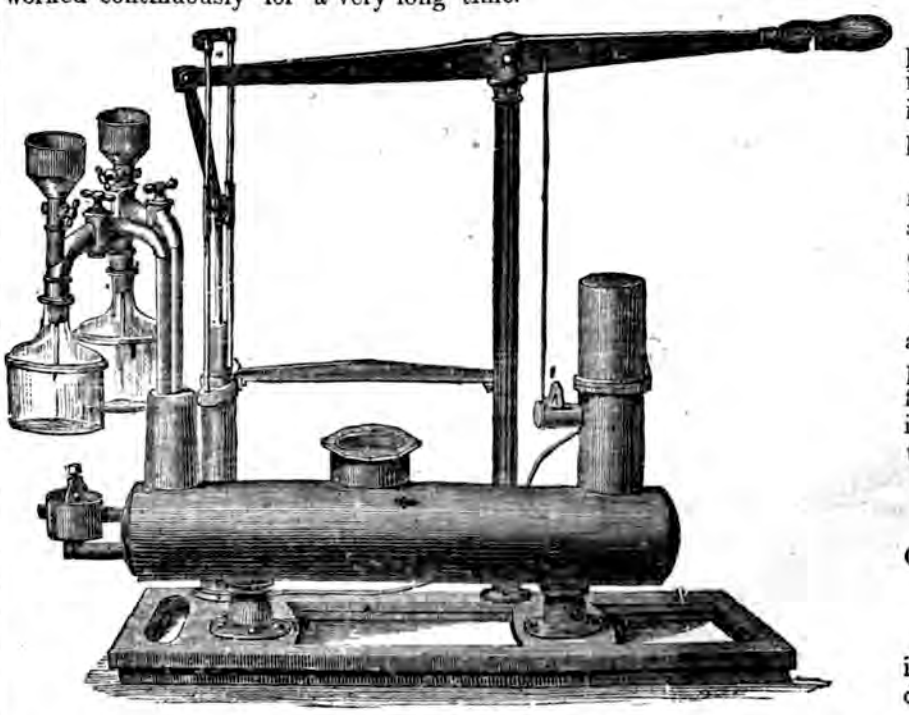
For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand the for production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



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For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
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For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

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Have the honor to introduce to the Loyal Indian Public
A HANDSOME SILVER MEDAL,
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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
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QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA,
HAVING ENTERED THE FIFTIETH YEAR OF HER
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THE MEDAL
Bears on the obverse a beautifully engraved and striking likeness of
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